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many and stringently to forbid the passage of German troops to Roumania.

17. The Allies shall not interfere with the internal administration of affairs in Hungary.

18. Hostilities between Hungary and the Allies are at an end.

Two copies made November 13, 1918, at 11.15 p.m., at Belgrade.

Signed for the Allies by the delegates of the general commander in chief.

VOIVODE MISHITCH.
GEN. HENRYS.

Signed for Hungary by the delegates of the Hungarian Government.

BÉLA LINDER.

BULGARIA ARMISTICE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918.¹

Military Convention Regulating the Conditions of Suspension of Hostilities Between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria.

(1) Immediate evacuation of the territories still occupied by Bulgarians in Greece and Serbia; no cattle, cereals, or provisions to be exported from such territories, which must be left undamaged; the Bulgarian civil administration will continue to function in the parts of Bulgaria actually occupied by the Allies.

(2) Immediate demobilization of the entire Bulgarian Army, with the exception of a fighting force comprising 3 divisions of 16 battalions each, 4 regiments of cavalry, which will be employed, 2 divisions for the defense of the east frontier of Bulgaria, and of the Dobrudja and 1 division for guarding the railways.

(3) Surrender at points designated by the high command of the armies of the east of arms, munitions, and military vehicles belonging to the elements demobilized, which will be stored by the Bulgarian authorities and under the control of the Allies. The horses also will be handed over to the Allies.

(4) Restitution to Greece of the material of the Fourth Greek Army Corps, taken from the Greek Army at the occupation of eastern Macedonia, in so far that it has not been sent to Germany.

¹ Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

(5) The elements of the Bulgarian troops now at the west of the meridian of Uskub will lay down their arms and will be considered, until further order, as prisoners of war; the officers will be allowed to keep their swords.

(6) The Bulgarian prisoners of war in the East will be employed by the Allied armies until the peace without reciprocity as concerning the prisoners of war of the Allies. These last will be immediately surrendered to the Allied authorities and deported civilians will be wholly free to reenter their own country.

(7) Germany and Austria will be allowed a delay of four weeks to withdraw their troops and military organizations from Bulgaria. The diplomatic and consular representatives of the Central Powers, as well as their citizens, must withdraw in this same period. The orders for the cessation of hostilities will be given at the time of the signature of the present convention.

(Signed) Gen. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.

(Signed) ANDRÉ LIAPTCHEW.

Gen. LOUKOFF.

Military Covenant Regulating the Conditions of the Suspension of Hostilities Between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria.

SECRET ARTICLES.

(1) The eventual passage of the Allied military forces over Bulgarian territory, as well as the utilization of railways, roads, waterways, and harbors, will be the object of a special covenant between the Bulgarian Government and the High Command of the Army of the East. Some negotiations to this effect will begin in about eight days at the most. They will concern, also, the control of telephone, telegraph, and the stations of T. S. F.

(2) A certain number of strategical points in the interior of the Bulgarian territory will be occupied by the great Allied powers. This occupation will be provisional, and will serve purely as a guaranty. It will not give way to coercion or arbitrary requisition. The General in Chief of the armies gives assurance that unless unusual circumstances arise, Sofia will not be occupied.

(3) The General in Chief reserves for himself, in case of neces-

sity, the right to demand absolute cessation of every relation between Bulgaria and her former allies.

(4) The opening of Bulgarian ports to the vessels of allied and neutral powers.

(Signed) Gen. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.
(Signed) ANDRÉ LIAPTCHEW.
Gen. LOUKOFF.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BELGIUM, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND FRANCE, OF THE ONE PART, AND GERMANY OF THE OTHER PART, WITH REGARD TO THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE RHINE.¹

Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

The undersigned, acting under the powers conferred upon them by their respective governments, have come to the following agreement as provided for in Article 432 of the treaty of peace of even date:

ARTICLE 1.

In accordance with Article 428 and the following articles of the treaty of even date, the armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers will continue in occupation of German territory (as such occupation is defined by Article 5 of the Armistice Convention of November 11, 1918, as extended by Article 7 of the additional convention of January 16, 1919), as a guaranty of the execution by Germany of the treaty.

No German troops, except prisoners of war in process of repatriation, shall be admitted to the occupied territories, even in transit; but police forces of a strength to be determined by the Allied and Associated Powers may be maintained in these territories for the purpose of insuring order.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be constituted a civilian body styled the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, and hereinafter called the High Commission, which, except in so far as the treaty may otherwise pro-

¹ Senate Document No. 75, 66th Congress, 1st Session.